

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 4½d.
On Demand 2s. 4.5-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

February 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 3 p.m. 59
Humidity 62 50

February 21, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 94 89

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.12.

7592 日十三月一

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

三拜禮 號一廿月二英曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE PINCH OF WAR.

How It is Affecting Europe.

London, February 19.
The cumulative effects of the war are manifest throughout Europe, food and fuel restrictions becoming general. Neutrals are particularly lacking coal. Britain, despite submarining, is the best served in all respects.
Newspapers in France are limited to single sheets, while Holland has a paperless day weekly.
France, in addition to meatless days and the prohibition of pastry, proposes to issue bread cards shortly.
General conditions are becoming worse daily in Scandinavia. The coal shortage has compelled the restriction of hours during which schools, churches and factories are open. Sweden has issued sugar and soap cards.
The Italian Government has commandeered crops at 36 lire per quintal and has fixed the price of the next crop at 45 lire, hoping thus to encourage new sowing. Bread and sugar tickets are expected. In Rome coal costs \$16 a ton and wood \$3 13s. 6d. a ton.
There is great distress in Spain owing to the stoppage of industries, due to submarining.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

An Attack Repelled.

London, February 20.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We repelled an attack to the north-west of Podgaitze.

A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S SUCCESS.

London, February 20.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We submarined a steamer and eight schooners in the Bosphorus.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Successful French Efforts.

London, February 20.
A French communique states:—There has been lively artillery firing between the Oise and the Aisne and in the Avocourt sector. We carried out successful coups de main to the north of Flirey and the west of Wattwiller, bringing back prisoners.

A German Report.

London, February 20.
A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed British attacks to the west of Messines, on the Artois front, and captured points to the south of La Transloy and north-east of Verdun.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

Information on Submarinism Sought.

London, February 20.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the American Ambassador at Vienna has requested a clear and final statement of Austria's standpoint on submarinism, and has asked whether the assurance given on the occasion of the Ancona and Persia incidents has been changed or withdrawn.

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

Brazil's Latest Precaution.

London, February 20.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the Government states that it has informed Germany of the whereabouts and routes of Brazilian ships bound for Europe, so that there may be no excuse for submarining them.

GERMAN EXHAUSTION.

A Contrast to British Stability.

London, February 20.
The papers contrast the proofs of German exhaustion, as evidenced by the renewed appeal for gold ornaments, with the splendid proof of British financial stability which has enabled the country to raise the largest loan in its history, besides a revenue of £500,000,000.

City experts are of opinion that the War Loan has revealed vast resources which are yet untapped, promising even better results in the future.

Mr. Bonar Law's figure is likely to be exceeded, as hundreds of thousands of applications are still outstanding. The Times interprets the Loan as an overwhelming vote of confidence in the War Cabinet.

INDIAN PENSION FUND.

London, February 19.
In the House of Commons, Sir John D. Ross suggested that Rule 3 of Clause 3 of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund should be amended so as to open the children's branch to officer members and the widows' branch to the Bombay Fund.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had not heard of any amendments or proposals made to or by the managing bodies of the fund.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

His Interests in British Concessions.

London, February 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that there were one German Consulate, two German Post Offices, two German banks and 32 German commercial firms in British Concessions in China, while there were only four British commercial firms in German Concessions.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Proposed Scheme for Ceylon.

London, February 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long stated that the question of introducing a compulsory scheme in Ceylon similar to that in the Straits Settlements and the Malay States was being considered.

ITALIANS EJECT ENEMY.

London, February 20.
An Italian official message states:—On Monday night the enemy entered a trench through galleries beneath the snow near Caserazebio Pastorale, but after hand-to-hand fighting we threw him out, taking prisoners.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

London, February 19.
In the House of Commons, in reply to Col. Yate, Mr. Balfour stated that the Swedish Gendarmerie in Persia would not be reorganised under fresh Swedish instructors.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S LATEST DEMAND ON THE PUBLIC.

Amsterdam, February 20.
The Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand to all classes to contribute gold ornaments, and jewellery, except of special artistic or historical value as part of the national equipment effort.

THE GREEK BLOCKADE.

Athens, February 20.
The Legations of the protecting Powers, in a statement, say that the blockade is continuing because the requirements of the ultimatum have been incompletely fulfilled, especially the half-hearted removal of arms. Nevertheless, the Entente are not indifferent to the sufferings of the innocent populations and have seriously considered the question of facilitating the food supplies as soon as circumstances will permit. The Entente have drawn the attention of the Greek Government to the responsibility it is assuming if it continues to tolerate the anti-Entente press campaign.

AUSTRALIA'S PROTECTIONIST GOVERNMENT.

Melbourne, February 20.
It is understood that the Coalition Government will declare itself Protectionist.

ALLIES' REPLY TO MR. WILSON.

Catalogue of the Crimes of the Central Powers.

The following is the text of the reply of the Allied Governments to President Wilson's Note:—

The Allied Governments have received the Note handed to them on December 19, 1916, by the Government of the United States. They have considered it with the care due both to their own keen sense of the gravity of the present time and to the sincere friendship which unites them to the American people.

In a general way they desire to declare their respect for the lofty sentiments inspiring the American Note, and their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a league of nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world.

They recognise all the benefits which will accrue to the cause of humanity and civilisation from the institution of international arrangements designed to prevent violent conflicts between nations, and so framed as to provide the sanctions necessary to their enforcement, lest an illusory security should serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression.

Deep Desire for Peace.
But a discussion of future arrangements for securing a durable peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the present conflict.

factory settlement of the present conflict. The Allies cherish a desire as deep as that of the Government of the United States to see an end put as soon as possible to the war for which the Central Empires are responsible, and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity.
But in their judgment it is impossible to obtain at this moment such a peace as will not only secure to the reparations, the re-education, and the guarantees justly due to them by reason of the act of aggression, the guilt of which is fixed upon the Central Powers, while the very principle from which it sprang was undermining the safety of Europe; but also at the same time such a peace as will enable the future of the European nations to be established upon a sure foundation.
The Allied nations are convinced that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but, above all, to provide safeguards for the independence of peoples, for law and for humanity.

Neutrals' Losses.
The Allies are fully conscious of the losses and suffering entailed by war on neutrals as well as on belligerents. They regret them, but cannot consider themselves responsible for them, as they in no way either desired or provoked this war; they are doing all in their power to reduce to a minimum the suffering of the neutrals.

occasioned by it, so far as they can do so under the inexorable pressure of providing for their own defence against the violence and the devices of the enemy.

They note with satisfaction the declaration made to them that the American communication is not in any way connected in its origin with that of the Central Powers transmitted to them on December 18 by the Government of the United States. Indeed, they did not doubt the determination of that Government to avoid any appearance of giving even more support to the responsible authors of the war.

Aims of The Two Groups.

The Allied Governments feel it their duty to challenge in the most friendly, but also in the clearest way the analogy drawn between the two groups of belligerents. This analogy based on the public declarations of the Central Powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in alluding to this analogy, did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own.

If any fact of history is clearly established to-day it is the calculated policy of aggression by which Germany and Austria-Hungary sought to secure their hegemony of Europe and their complete domination over the world.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

COL. ROOSEVELT'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

New York, February 20.
"The World" learns on excellent authority that in case of a Germano-American war, Colonel Roosevelt will raise an Expeditionary Force for Europe estimated at 200,000, strong for service under the Entente.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

London, February 20.
A French communique states:—There has been lively artillery activity in the sectors of Avocourt, Pepper Hill and Rezonvauz.
The French destructively bombarded enemy organisations north of Damloup.

GERMAN STRIFE-MAKERS IN MEXICO.

New York, February 20.
"The Sun's" Washington correspondent says that the State Department has been informed of the arrival of 300 German reservists in Mexico City who are ready to join any faction to prevent the landing of an Anglo-American force to safeguard the oilwells of Tampico.

GERMAN SPIES IN AMERICA.

Washington, February 20.
In the Senate, a supporter of the Espionage Bill, declared that there were at present 100,000 spies in the United States.

A PATRIOTIC ACT.

London, February 20.
Rear Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.V.O., has retired voluntarily to facilitate the promotion of juniors.

HELP FOR FARMERS.

London, February 20.
The War Office has decided to lend horses and drivers to farmers needing help.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND EXEMPTION.

London, February 20.
The Army Council has withdrawn all exemptions to school teachers under thirty-one years.

THE WAR LOAN TRIUMPH.

London, February 20.
The papers are unanimous that the first results of the loan have been a veritable triumph and afford unmistakable proof of the country's determination to give as freely of its wealth as of its manhood to secure victory.
Experts emphasise that the Government obtained £100,000,000 more than they expected without recourse to the bankers, and the mere fact of the assistance being given without financial houses being invoked is itself evidence of its assured success.

world. By her declaration of war by the instant violation of Belgium and Luxembourg, and by her methods of warfare, Germany has proved that she systematically scores every principle of humanity and all respect due to small States.

More and more as the struggle has progressed has the attitude of the Central Powers and their allies been a constant challenge to humanity and civilisation.

Is it necessary to recall the horrors that marked the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia, the atrocious treatment undergone by the invaded countries, the massacres of hundreds of thousands of innocent

Armenians, the barbarities inflicted upon the peoples of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins upon open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger liners and merchant vessels, even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted on prisoners of war, the judicial murders of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the deportation and enslavement of civil populations, etc.?

The perpetration of such a catalogue of crimes, regardless of the reprobation of mankind, will surely explain to President Wilson the protest which the Allies here make.

They consider that the Note which they have handed to the United States, in reply to the German Note, between the

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HOME MARKETS.

London, February 20.
Consols are quoted at 52½; India Stocks, 64 1-8 and 55 1-8; day to day loans, 4 3-8.
Quotations are:—Rubber, 3/4½ sellers, 3/3 and 3/3½ buyers; flaxseed (coarse), 111 March; Brown Cawnpore, 93/8 sellers; cocoanuts, 45 buyers.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 19.
Silver is steady.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

ment and constitutes in their own words a public "avowal" of their views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded.

Details of Allies' Aims.

But President Wilson expressed a further wish: he desires the belligerent Powers to state in the full light of day the aims they have set themselves in prosecuting the war. The Allies find no difficulty in meeting this request. Their aims in this war are well known, for they have been repeatedly expressed by the heads of their several Governments. These aims can only be formulated in detail, with all the just compensations and indemnities due for the losses suffered, when the moment for negotiation arrives. But the civilised world knows that they include, primarily and of necessity:—

The restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro, with the compensations due to them, the evacuation of the invaded territories in France, Russia and Rumania, with fitting reparation; the re-organisation of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all people, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements; and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories formerly torn from the Allies by force or contrary to the wishes of their inhabitants; the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs, and Slovaks from foreign domination; the liberation of the peoples who now lie beneath the murderous tyranny of the Turks and the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to Western civilisation.

Future of Poland.
The intentions of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia in regard to Poland have been clearly shown in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies.

It is hardly necessary to add that, while it is the wish of the Allies to rescue Europe from the brutal encroachments of Prussian militarism, it has never been their intention, as has been alleged, to seek the extermination or the political extinction of the German people. The chief aim of the Allies is to assure peace on those principles of liberty, justice, and inviolable fidelity to international obligations, which have never ceased to inspire the action of the United States.

With this high end in view, the Allied Governments are each and all determined to put forth all their strength and to endure every sacrifice in order that they may secure a permanent peace, a peace which shall be based on the principles of liberty, justice, and inviolable fidelity to international obligations, which have never ceased to inspire the action of the United States.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNSBY-STOCKPORT

GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

AGENTS FOR:

THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.
TANVES' MACHINE TOOLS. FRANCIS WEBSTER AND SONS
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Canvases, Twines, &c.
All kinds of Machinery and LIDGERWOOD MANF. CO.
Engineering Supplies. Hoisting Engines, Pile Drivers, &c.
BOUGLAS AND GRANT SUTER HARTMANN AND HANTJEN'S
Rice Mills and Steam Engines. COMPOSITION CO. LTD. OF LONDON.
THE "RED HARD" BRAND.
Anti-Fouling and Anti-Corrosive
Paints.
VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRACKS,
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS:-

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3 to 10
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

COURVOISIER'S

THREE
DIAMOND

BRANDY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Telephone No. 75.

**NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,**
in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.
The undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 1884.
The undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.

WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this enthralling incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LA HAN YAN, a Chinese graduate
trained in Europe, has been a teacher
of Chinese for many years. He has a good
method of teaching European
to learn Chinese and is prepared
to give Chinese examinations and is prepared
to give certificates as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hokkien.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hong Kong Telegraph" office or direct to Mr.
LA, Wellington Street, second floor.

MEE CHEUNG.
FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
106 HOUSE STREET.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
done with neatness and
despatch.
Pictures Coloured and Framed.

LEE KEE

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS,
MANUFACTURER OF ROBINSON TILES,
FIRE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONE,
WAREDRAIN PIPES, IMPORTER AND
EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Telephone No. 1488, Office 2nd Floor.
Head Office—21, Wellington
Street.

NOTICES.

HAMS

EVERY

HAM

GUARANTEED.

"SILVER
DISH"
BRAND.QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
BEST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. First class for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate tariff and excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Dinner meets Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Moved for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selection from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply—W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.

2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.
Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy
rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under
Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
For Terms apply—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.
Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.
2 Minutes from the Ferry.
Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for
families and mercantile marine officers.
Telephone 38. F. H. HALL, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light and Fans,
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Telegraphic Address "Pmac." THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken
at WEE'S DAIRY, 11, Peking Road, ON LEE COFFEE, Hing Hong Road, HUNG CHEONG
Coffeeshop, Hing Hong Road, KWONG YUEN, Coffeeshop, Hing Hong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW,
Coffeeshop, Hing Hong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffin
and Dinners—new Meals for each meal. Price one Dollar each, or 50 cents for 25 cents good for any
meal, or a la carte up to 10 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pie. Pure Java Coffee Scented and Ground daily and put up in
1 lb. tins at 10 cents. We give you a splendid Cup of Lipson's Tea. Materials and soft drinks of every
description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.
R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODEL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel London, W.E.)

NOTICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

Indian

The Most Popular
Motorcycle in Hongkong.

THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN FOUND
EQUAL TO ALL LOCAL CONDITIONS,
COMBINING HILL-CLIMBING ABILITY
WITH SILENCE AND RELIABILITY.

CALL AND INSPECT THE 1917 MODEL

IT IS RECOGNISED AS THE MACHINE
"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

ALEX ROSS & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA
4, Des Vœux Road Central,
HONGKONG.

THE PENTA MARINE MOTOR.

RUNNING ON PETROL, BENSOL,
ALCOHOL OR PETROLEUM.

Unsurpassed in
construction and
workmanship.
Silent running.
BEST four-cycle
Motor on the
market for running
on PETROLEUM.



Economical
working.
Accessibility to all
working
parts.
Swedish
make.

36 B. H. P. PENTA Marine Motor with
reverse gear and fitted with PENTA
Universal Vaporiser.

THE HEXA MOTOR

for Stationary, Portable and Marine purposes. This Motor
runs on Petroleum and equally advantageously on all kinds
of Crude & Par Oil.

FOR PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUES APPLY TO
THE AGENTS:

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.,
FIL. IN CHINA, LTD.
York Buildings, Top Floor. Telephone 171.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

AT LAST.

The enemy firm which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are
about to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.

WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest
medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstructing the
worn nerve fibres. We can recommend it.
Price \$2.50 per bottle.

Music
and Fun

NEW
RECORDS,
NEW
MUSIC AT

ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Fatal Fire in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, February 13.—
Fire broke out suddenly at the
Kenwood hotel here, with dis-
astrous results. Thirteen persons
are missing, and have probably
been burnt.

Lt.-Col. Flower, D.S.O.

Capt. V. A. Flower, formerly
of the S.R.E. (v) and of Messrs
Swan and Maclaren, Singapore,
has been gathering in the honours
rapidly. He was at home when
war broke out and the first we
heard of him was at a training
camp in the east of England,
doing his early morning double
with the rest of the recruits to
keep himself fit. He is now
Lieut.-Colonel of a London Regi-
ment, and his career includes
two temporary promotions, one
brevet (T. F.), two mentions in
despatches, and the D.S.O.

Decorated!

According to a Berlin telegram,
the Berlin papers state that the
Order Pour le Mérite has been
conferred upon Captain Lieuten-
ant Valentiner, commander of a
submarine, for having sunk 128
ships of a total tonnage of 232-
000 tons, including a French
gunboat, one transport steamer
for troops, four steamers for trans-
porting war material, a French
supply ship for submarines, and
14 loaded steamers. Lieutenant
Valentiner, it is added, had num-
erous engagements with armed
enemy ships, captured two guns,
and sank in Funchal Harbour the
ships La Surprise, Oonborough
(? Kangaroo) and Dacia, and
successfully shelled Funchal
(Madeira).

The Mexican Muddle.

Washington, February 15.—
An official dispatch from army
headquarters at El Paso, Texas,
denies the report that two troops
of the 12th Cavalry crossed the
border into Mexico in pursuit of
the Villistas who carried a raid
into American territory and killed
four Mormon settlers. The mes-
sage states that no troops
have re-entered Mexico and that
no move of this sort is being con-
templated at present. The search
for the dead Mormons and another
American citizen reported taken
prisoner by the raiders is still
continuing, but as yet no trace of
them nor of the horses stolen by
the bandits from border ranches
near Chihuahua, New Mexico, has
been found.

China's New Coins.

The Director of Taxes and
Duties on Merchandise at Shang-
hai has received instructions from
Nanking that new coins of three
denominations, namely, of 50, 20
and 10 cents, made at the Tientsin
Mint, have been issued to the
market at Tientsin for circula-
tion. These coins will be
accepted by all Government
offices at their full face value in
the payment of rent, taxes, likin,
postage, telegram charges and all
other dues. No discount at all is
allowed. They will be issued
through the offices of the Bank of
China for circulation in Obihli,
Shantung and Honan, but they
should be accepted as legal tender
anywhere without any dis-
count.

Reorganising the Chinese Navy.
Admiral Cheng Pi-kung, the
Minister of the Navy, is consider-
ing the reorganisation of the Navy
at an early date. The present
three squadrons will be trans-
formed into four squadrons, the
first and second squadrons will
originate along the coast, while the
third and fourth squadrons will
be distributed at the various im-
portant forts. The principal of-
ficers will be included in the first
squadron. Admirals Sah
Chen-ping, Li Ting-ping, Li
Ting-ying and Tang Hsing-min
will be appointed Naval Commis-
sioners and entrusted with the
naval affairs at Tientsin, Hankow
and Shanghai. They will be given
power to direct the movements of
the naval squadrons.

If you have any information
concerning the above cases,
please inform the
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. at
12, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON—
THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE

WATSON'S - RESORCIN - HAIR WASH

The HAIR TONIC that Kills
The DANDRUFF GERM.
Cleanses the Scalp & thus
Produces a Luxurious
& Healthy Growth.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

MORE ATROCITIES.

Another little crop of atrocities committed by the most cultured nation in the world has been dealt with by the Russian commission of enquiry into such matters. Monday's Reuter wire on the subject should make excellent reading for President Wilson who, a few weeks ago, was of the opinion that there was nothing to choose between Britain and Germany, that one was as much to blame as the other, and that the two sworn enemies ought to become reconciled and henceforth live as brothers, letting bygones be bygones. We would also recommend its perusal to all pacifists and German-lovers, whether at home or in Hongkong. Unarmed wounded men murdered in cold blood; war prisoners burned alive; Sisters of Mercy violated; explosive bullets used to an enormous extent; corrosive fluid poured on wounded men—how does it all sound in twentieth century ears? The burning, the ravishing and the murder of prisoners all seem like a quotation from some account of a barbarian raid during the early centuries of the Christian Era; but it may be noted that the modern Huns have improved on the methods of their German ancestors by adding explosive bullets, corrosive fluid and electric batteries. And the perpetrators of these acts are the men whom the peace-mongers wish us to shake hands with!

It must be remembered that the findings of the various Commissions of Enquiry are not based on mere hearsay. In all the reports chapter and verse are given, and only well-authenticated cases are cited. The examinations have been conducted by men of unimpeachable honesty and fairness, and many of the more important sections of the evidence have been supplied by the confessions of Germans and the testimony of neutrals. Nor are isolated and non-typical cases emphasized or given undue prominence. Nor, again, are the acts complained of just the thoughtless brutality of ignorant men, practised without the knowledge of their officers; on the contrary, the officers themselves are behind all such acts, and the Kaiser and the ape who calls himself Crown Prince are behind the officers. There has been proof enough and to spare that such conduct is all part of a devilish system which, in these days, could only be conceived and carried out by Germans and their allies. What does America, what does the Vatican, what does Holland think of it all? Do they now realize that it was civilization's solemn duty to war against such a system? Do they wonder now why the Allies have sworn to fight to a finish?

A well-written article in the January *National Review*—"Germany Convicted out of her Own Mouth," by Mr. H. W. Wilson, gives a list of Germany's various crimes, with ample proof thereof. Here is the list:—Germany made the war, violated Belgian neutrality, publicly lied concerning Great Britain, falsified documents, murdered wounded men and prisoners, introduced liquid fire projectors and asphyxiating gas, fired on the Red Cross and from under the protection of the white flag, murdered medical officers and stretcher-bearers, poisoned wells, tortured prisoners, used non-combatants as screens, murdered women and children, violated women, introduced forced labour and deportation, looted, destroyed priceless works of art; razed historic buildings etc., committed sacrileges, murdered priests, bombed open towns, bombed neutral vessels from airships, bombed open towns, used mines indiscriminately, torpedoed hospital ships, murdered Captain Fryatt, and caused serious disturbances in America. And then the list is by no means complete, as our readers are well aware; but, even as it stands, it is a tolerably heavy indictment to be brought against a Christian and cultured country in the twentieth century. And the nation that has done all this is the nation with which President Wilson desires to remain on friendly terms! Is it any wonder that, whatever politicians may feel about it, the rank and file of the Entente countries consider that Germany must be utterly broken—her Kaiser and his son hanged and her seaboard taken entirely away? Such a country ought to be stamped out of the map altogether—and stamped out she would be, if it were not for the selfishness of those who want to make capital out of her in due season. As it is, one fears that she is all too likely to go unpunished and that, in a very short time, Hongkong and other places may be getting ready to welcome her delightful children to their old haunts again.

Britain the Best Off.

A very significant cable came to hand this morning, the moral of which is: If our friends at home are undergoing an anxious time in relation to the supply question, how much worse must things be in Germany! Shortage, it appears, "is manifest throughout Europe; food and fuel restrictions are becoming general; neutrals are particularly lacking in coal. Britain, despite submarine warfare, is the best served in all respects." While we are bound to rejoice that the worst has not touched our own people, the warm sympathies of all of us will surely go out to our magnificent allies, the French, in these days of leaner. Not only have they borne the full burden and heat of the fight, and sent their sons to die side by side with the those of Britain, but they have had to endure that which our own countrymen have been spared: the horrors of German invasion. With the neutral nations it is less easy, perhaps, to sympathize. It was evident a couple of years ago, when Holland was helping to fight Germany's battle, that she was making a rod for her own back. So eager were the Dutch merchants for the fancy prices obtainable in Germany that they practically set out to starve their own people in order to sell to the Hun. Sweden has gone farther still, over and over again contriving at the smuggling of rubber and other commodities for Germany, well knowing that by her act she was lengthening the war. And yet, when the German is crushed and peace is restored, we shall have these neutral nations whining because the Allies, who have spent blood and money untold to bring freedom to the world, are not prepared to admit them to full commercial brotherhood. The Scandinavians and the Dutch and the Americans send missionaries to the Chinese to convert them to Christianity—yet China is more ready at this moment than any of them to enter into the fight for justice against tyranny and wickedness. We wonder if this point has occurred to the pious neutrals who have contributed so generously to the prolonging of the war.

A "Commercial Commission."

We are a little curious to know something about a body styling itself "The American Honorary Commercial Commission," whose members arrived in Hongkong by the Empress of Russia the other day. The said members, we understand, have been entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here, and have been invited to a similar entertainment in Canton. Hitherto we have not been able to discover that these ladies and gentlemen have any recognised official standing whatever. Our lively contemporary, the *Mandarin Times*, has just been decorating its front page with some rather curious observations, in large capitals, about these visitors. The following is a sample: "Oh American Honorary Commercial Commission, how could you do it? We gave them autos free; we gave them a banquet... we made high sounding speeches, we listened with open mouths to their hot blasts of commercial eloquence. God bless our simple hearts. We were stung, folks, S.T.U.N.G. Them guys was not no Honorary Commission at all. The Department of Commerce, Washington, has published a warning, stating that our erstwhile guests are on a private enterprise, all their own, and have no official relation, direct or indirect, with Government." All this hardly tallies with the statement of the Canton correspondent of a local contemporary, to the effect that the "Commission" is organized for the purpose of "improving commercial relations between America and the Eastern countries." Of course there is no reason on earth why a party of ladies and gentlemen from the United States should not visit Manila and Hongkong, or why they should not accept the invariably ready hospitality of the Chinese; but we feel tolerably sure that Hongkong Americans would have been better pleased had their nomadic compatriots stated quite frankly, from the beginning, that they had "no official relation, direct or indirect" with the U. S. Government.

DAY BY DAY.

IT'S A WISE FATHER WHO KNOWS AS MUCH AS HIS OWN SON.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 185th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

C.E.M.S.
A paper on "Wesleyanism" is to be read by the Rev. T. Robinson at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held this (Thursday) evening in St. Paul's College, commencing at 9 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.

Exporting Dollars.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with trying to export 35 silver dollars by the s.s. Haibong to Swatow. The man was arrested on the ship yesterday. His Worship fined the defendant \$25 and ordered the dollars to be confiscated.

Back Again.
Although he was only banished a year ago, a Chinese was seen at West Point yesterday and promptly arrested. Charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the man said he wanted to go to Siam and had to come here for a steamer. He was sentenced to one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Four Years' Savings.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export \$150, and the excuse that the defendant gave was that the money represented his savings of four years' work in Java. He brought the money to Hongkong in gilders and changed it into dollars here, so that he could use it better where he was going. His Worship fined him \$10 and advised him to change the money again into sub coin.

A Dangerous Man.
Hearing that a man with a pistol was in a tea house at Yau-mat yesterday, Inspector Gerrard went to the shop and found a Chinese possessed of an automatic pistol, fully loaded, and with one bullet in the chamber. He arrested the man, who said that the weapon had been given him to sell by a friend in the country. Inspector Gerrard gave the man an indifferent character when he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. His Worship imposed a fine of \$250, or three months' hard labour, and ordered the arms to be confiscated.

An Admission of Guilt.
The story was told by Inspector Gordon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, of how Sergeant Bond saw two campansmen unloading a steamer at the Kowloon Wharf yesterday, and, on watching them, saw a roll of canvas and several brushes placed aboard. He detained the simpans and it was found that the goods had been placed on the boats by order of a store-keeper of the ship, who was being paid off that day. He had intended making good use of the keys before giving them up. When charged with the theft, the store-keeper admitted it, and said he did it to get money. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Badly Battered.
The complainant in an assault case, heard by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy this morning, presented a very battered appearance. His nose had been broken, and it was still in a plaster, and eyes and mouth bore evidence of extreme punishment. Two men employed on the King Edward Hotel launch were charged with the assault, and it appeared that the complainant had formerly been employed on the launch but was now a campans worker. The offence took place on the Praya East. Mr. Job Witchell, Manager of the Hotel, appeared to speak as to the man's movements on the night in question. His Worship pointed out to the defendants that they might have killed the man, and it was lucky that they were not there on a more serious charge. He fined them \$5 each, ordered them each to pay \$15 as compensation to the complainant, and bound them over in \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—May I appeal to the public through your columns? It has been well said that the Empire marches forward on the feet of little children.

The safeguarding of child life is a problem which is being faced to-day, as it has never been faced before—for the safety of the Empire in the years to come depends on it. Thousands of children die who could be saved. Thousands grow up stunted and diseased who, with proper care, would grow up healthy and useful. It is not fair to the children themselves, but more than that—it is a calamity to the State, for child life is the Empire's greatest asset.

The motto of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is "For God and Country." During the past 50 years, 83,000 children have passed through the ever-open door of these national Homes, and have been made into useful citizens. Eight thousand Barnardo Boys are to-day serving their country in the Army, Navy, and Mercantile Marine; and these eight thousand men who are fighting in a just cause should make us more than ever appreciate the work which is being done. In addition to the destitute ones, 1,000 children, most of whose fathers are soldiers or sailors, have been admitted for the duration of the war.

In peace as well as war it would be impossible to value too highly the work done by the Barnardo Homes.

For many years an appeal has been made in Hongkong during Lent—and I hope, in spite of the many other calls for Charity, this one may again meet with generous support.

Donations of money and fancy articles of any description suitable for the sale of work to be held on Thursday in Easter week will be gratefully received by me at 128, The Peak.

Yours faithfully,
PAULINE POLLOCK.
Ash Wednesday.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The Recent Incident at Happy Valley.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held at Victoria Barracks on Monday evening, the business being to discuss the report of one of the Association's referees—Mr. M. Gordon-Banks—regarding misconduct of spectators at the R. E. and K. S. L. match played on February 10.

Sergeant Williams, K.S.L.I., proposed that the report should be laid on the table, but after hearing the evidence of Mr. Gordon-Banks, the Association approved of his action, but regretted that it was unable to deal with the matter on account of the great difficulty in tracing the offenders—said to be men of the K.S.L.I. Sergt. Williams then withdrew his motion.

Some discussion on the recent regrettable incident at the D. Company K.S.L.I. and South China Athletic match followed, but it was decided to await the report of the South China Athletic before dealing with the matter.

This concluded the business of the evening.

His Second Term.
The other morning a Chinese went to buy some rice at a stall in Wan-chai, and because of a difference with the woman stallholder, he cut her on the arm with a chopper. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, it was stated that the man had been given three months' hard labour for a similar offence. His Worship sent the man to prison for six months' hard labour.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

Further Gallops This Morning.

There was a large attendance at Happy Valley this morning to watch the work of the ponies, but owing to most of the more prominent mounts having been out yesterday morning, there was a dearth of really interesting gallops. There were more old ponies than Derby ponies, and Northlands again proved to be among the best by covering the last quarter of a mile and a quarter gallop in 29.4/5 secos. Windsor Dahlia also went well.

Most of the times recorded are appended:—

Derby Grifflins.

Choice Dahlia. Mile and a half.—35.1/5; 1.10; 1.44.3/5; 2.22.1/5; 2.58; 3.31; last quarter, 33.

Victory. Mile and a quarter (Extra).—41.3/5; 1.21; 2.00.2/5; 2.55; 3.06; last quarter, 30.

Glorious Pearl. Mile and a half. (Setb).—38.1/2; 1.45.2/5; 2.18; 2.51; 3.25; last quarter, 34.

Formosa Chief. Mile and a quarter.—35; 1.19.2/5; 1.45; 2.17; 2.48; last quarter, 31.

Iron Duke. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.14; 1.52; 2.24.2/5; 2.55.2/5; last quarter, 31.

Bacjo. One Mile. (Setb).—36; 1.12.4/5; 1.42.2/5; 2.23.3/5; last quarter, 34.1/5.

Russian Chief. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.12; 1.47; 2.19.2/5; 2.51; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Old Ponies.

Derby Chief. One Mile.—40; 1.19; 1.55; 2.26.3/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Coronet Dahlia. Last three quarters.—33.4/5; 1.7; 1.37.3/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Australian Chief. Mile and a quarter.—36.3/5; 1.13; 1.48; 2.21.2/5; 2.53.2/5; last quarter, 32.

Dixie. Mile and a quarter (Extra).—38; 1.11.4/5; 1.46.1/5; 2.20; 2.50.3/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Triumphant Dahlia. Three quarters.—32.2/5; 1.05; 1.53.3/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Giant Dahlia. Mile and three quarters. (Burkill).—41; 1.20; 1.53; 2.28; 3.00; 3.33.4/5; 4.04.2/5; last quarter, 30.3/5.

Goldfins. Mile and a half (Boyd).—42; 1.20; 1.58; 2.29; 3.01; 3.34.3/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Pingwa Chief. Mile and a quarter.—39; 1.17; 1.53.2/5; 2.28.3/5; 3.00.2/5; last quarter, 31.4/5.

Northlands. Mile and a quarter. (Knoll).—41; 1.19; 1.55.4/5; 2.31.2/5; 3.01.2/5; last quarter, 29.4/5.

General Birdwood. Mile and a quarter. (Ex).—42; 1.19; 1.58; 2.35; 3.06.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Windsor Dahlia. Mile and a half. (Burkill).—38.2/5; 1.9.2/5; 1.43; 2.18.2/5; 2.50.2/5; 3.21.2/5; last quarter, 30.4/5.

Cadzw's Waif. Mile and a quarter. (Boyd).—35; 1.9.3/5; 1.45.2/5; 2.18; 2.49.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Nyans. Mile and a quarter. (Setb).—37.2/5; 1.13; 1.49; 2.23.4/5; 2.58; last quarter, 34.1/5.

Ploughed Field. Three quarters. (Boyd).—37.2/5; 1.09.4/5; 1.43.2/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Crosby. One mile. (Knoll).—35; 1.09.4/5; 1.46; 2.18.1/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Subscription Grifflins.

Spalpeen. Three quarters.—33; 1.05; 1.38.3/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Ironsides (Setb) and Amphion (Adam). Mile and a half.—40; 1.21.3/5; 2.01.2/5; 2.39; 3.15.3/5; 3.50.4/5; last quarter, 35.1/5.

Chinfain. One Mile.—37; 1.16; 1.53; 2.24.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Dandy Dahlia. Three quarters.—34; 1.09; 1.40; last quarter, 31.

King Ben and King Dick. Three quarters.—36; 1.7.2/5; 1.39; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Sangals and Sanyobers. Three quarters.—32; 1.06.2/5; 1.42; last quarter, 35.3/5.

Daisy Chief. One Mile.—37.3/5; 1.15.4/5; 1.49.2/5; 2.29.2/5; last quarter, 30.

Brown Sugar. Three quarters.—38.3/5; 1.15; 1.48.3/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Black Olond. Three quarters.—34; 1.09; 1.42; last quarter, 33.

Cheerful Dahlia. Three quarters.—34.2/5; 1.09.1/5; 1.47; last quarter, 29.4/5.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Are there no Belgian, Italian and Portuguese novelists who might be very profitably introduced to British readers at the present time?" hungrily asks a book-gosipper of the *Globe*. The yearning query inevitably suggests—to the present writer at least—the bad old days of the 'nineties. At this period, every week or so some foreign genius was introduced to the long-suffering British reader, boomed with columns of eulogistic reviews, and referred to as "wonderful"—that was the current literary slang-word. Every lover of letters is pleased to welcome alien talent when it is good, but the ingenious query quoted above calls up the image of some determined publisher going out with a lantern to find a few foreign geniuses by hook or crook.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who figures so largely in Sir Douglas Haig's *Somme* dispatch, admits to more hobbies than perhaps any British soldier, says the *Daily News*. He gives his recreations as hunting, polo, cricket, rackets, and drawing. To these may be added literature, for his Officers' Notebook is a standard work. Sir Douglas Haig, though not so famous as a litterateur as his brother Scot, Sir Ian Hamilton, has also done some first-class literary work, such as his *Cavalry Studies*; and his dispatch is a model of what a military review should be—lucid and concise.

Political events since the war, have, remarks the *Chronicle*, tended to multiply the number of statesmen who, having held high office, are now "ex." When the Premier addressed the Guildhall meeting he, himself an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was supported by another in the person of Mr. McKenna. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Austen Chamberlain also share the distinction of once having held the nation's purse-strings. Of War Ministers in retirement there are no fewer than six, headed by Lord Lansdowne; the list being completed by Viscount Midleton, Lord Haldane, General Sir John Seely, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. The Home Office supplies the same number of "have-beens." Viscount Chilton (better known as Mr. Akers-Douglas), Lord Gladstone, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna, Sir John Simon and Mr. Samuel have all more or less pleasant recollections of that post.

"In his usual masterly style," (says a *Daily News* correspondent) I read in the report of a Christmas concert in a suburban weekly, a tenor vocalist sang "On, Away, Awake, Beloved." It suggests a musical encouragement of a tired sprinter cracking up in the last lap; but clearly the local critic has hazy ideas about the dramatic personae of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha." Any way, I shall preserve it among my collection of similar gems, which includes one by a very famous critic of a great London daily, who, writing of a performance of Sir Hubert Parry's "Pied Piper of Hamelin," ventured the opinion that Sir Hubert had been very successful in his musical setting of "the most misfitted tragedy of Mr. Hamelin."

The gift of \$100,000 to Harrow School for scholarships which is announced, says the *Daily News*, serves to remind us that the spacious days of pious founders are not quite past, though the endowment of scholarships at the great schools is not thought by the majority of testators to be as important as the furthering of higher education. The most important of recent gifts for this purpose that one calls to mind is the \$3,500 left to Cheltenham by Lord James of Hereford, but the enrichment of our Universities, old and young, at home and in the colonies, in the last decade is an honourable chapter of our public life.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals has to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.

Canton British War Contributions.

A further sum of \$500, making \$1,010 10s. 0d. since beginning of last year, subscribed by British residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during December, January and February as undernoted:—

British Ambulance Committee	25
Kensington War Hospital Supply Depot	25
Lord Roberts Memorial Fund	25
Mesopotamia Committee Fund	25
Officers' Families Fund	50
Patriotic League of Britons Overseas	50
Prisoners of War Fund	125
Sailor's Widows and Orphans Fund	75
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors	75
Y.M.C.A. Hat Fund	25
	\$500

The following is a list of the subscribers to date:—

Already acknowledged:—
\$12,953.27 and \$14 10s. 0d.

Anderson Dr. W. J.
Webb per... \$ 20.14

Bander S. M. 3
Banque de L'Indo
Chine (Monday
Bridge) 100

Barton J. H. 10
Batchelor R. K. 30
Becke F. G. 60

Bell E. N. 55
Boanas W. 15
Bowker G. H. 60

Bray Rev. A. H. 25
British Red Cross
(Balance) 37.58

C. 30
Charrington E. O. 10
Chippendale J. 10

De Courcy J. E. B. 35
Ortiz A. H. 10
Crecker J. H. 60

Darch O. W. 90
Davies Rev. H. 25
Dent H. M. 90

Dixon P. A. V. 15
Eager O. 30
Ellis H. 10

Foord H. T. 75
Forbes D. 130
Friederichsen E. A. O. 18

Gaff Rev. C. A. 15
Garrard E. E. 60
Golf Club (Lottery) 29.55

Competition 80
Griffith T. E. 70
Griffith T. E. per 80

Griffith T. E. Ltd. 250
Harris H. P. 50
Hill P. L. O. Oakley 60

Hill P. L. O. Oakley 60
H. H. Meier A. 10
Hogg A. V. 30

Hooker Dr. A. W. 30
Hopper G. 15
Hotton A. 30

Izatt D. B. 10
Jamieson J. W. 275
Jenkins Rev. P. 15

Joelands F. E. 20
Kench O. O. 60
Kitching G. C. 120

Komaroff A. 10
Kung Shao Chiang 265
Mo Alton C. A. 25

McNear Rev. Geo. H. 750
McRae Rev. D. 25
Martin A. 15

Matheson R. T. 20
Miller A. 60
Mullin H. G. 20

Ogilvy R. G. G. 10
Peel O. A. 60
Read G. L. 90

Reynolds Dr. W. G. 15
Ross C. H. J. 3
Sandeman H. H. 60

Sorimshaw H. O. 15
Shields O. H. 180
Smith Frank 30

Smith H. Staples 30
Smith J. T. 30
Sutton H. 20

Tape Rev. S. G. 30
Waters V. P. 30
Watson O. E. 15

White E. J. 20
Wilson A. G. 30
Wood E. M. 60

Worley N. A. 30
Total, \$16,357.04 and \$144
10s. 0d.

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War contributions can be obtained from the undernoted, to whom further donations and Subscriptions should be sent:—D. Forbes, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Eight New Bills at To-morrow's Meeting.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when the following Bills will be read a first time:—

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make provision for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal in part the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903.

A Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916.

A FAMOUS FICTION CHARACTER.

"Wallingford" to Appear on the Screen.

No character in fiction of recent years has excited quite the same interest as that of "J. Rufus Wallingford, the get-rich-quick man." George Randolph Chester, his creator, acquired fame through him and for years the shady schemes of the big promoter have amused both the English and American public. The adventures of Wallingford are so startlingly original and humorous that the question has often been raised as to why the stories have not been screened in pictures.

Now comes the house of Pathe with the announcement that they have secured the rights to film these stories and that the pictures will be sent out in the autumn under the title of "The New Adventures of Wallingford." The production of them has been turned over to Wharton Inc., who have produced many Pathe successes. Work was started by them on the "Wallingford" stories at Ithaca, N.Y., on July 12. Several of the best well-known players of the stage to-day have been secured for the cast. Max Figman will do the "Blackie Daw," Burr McIntosh will play "Wallingford," and Lolita Robertson will have the feminine lead.

An Acknowledgment.

The following letter dated London December 20, 1916, acknowledging the sum of £750 (not included in above amount), the result of the Garden Fete organised by the British ladies of Canton on "Our Day," has been received from the Chairman of Finance Committee, British Red Cross Society:—
"I have to thank you for your letter of the 15th November enclosing draft value £750, being a contribution to our funds in response to the 'Our Day' appeal from the British ladies of Canton, as the result of a Garden Fete on October 19th. Our official receipt is enclosed herewith. I am desired by Lord Lansdowne and the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John to ask that you will be so good as to convey on our behalf to the British ladies of Canton how warmly grateful we are for the generous help they send to us, and to assure them how keenly we appreciate the sympathetic and practical interest they show in our work for the sick and wounded of His Majesty's Forces. With our thanks to you for having forwarded the contribution."

FOXES AND FOWLS.

Sport That Costs England Millions a Year.

"The Food Controller has decided to stop the feeding of game. This is a wise step," writes "Agriculture," in a letter addressed to the Daily Chronicle, "as it will prevent much waste; but, taking into consideration that game so fed is available for human consumption, the waste incurred is a mere flea bite compared with the drain on the nation's food by the upkeep of fox hunting."

"The feeding of many thousands of foxhounds occasions an enormous waste of food, mostly oatmeal; but the great waste in connection with fox hunting is occasioned by the enormous destruction of wild rabbits and tame poultry."

"Even this aspect of the waste, although very considerable and unwarrantable at such times as there is famine in the land, is the loss to the nation by the discouraging of the keeping of poultry on a large scale by all farmers and cottagers. This runs into many millions a year and is the real cause of our having to import such an enormous quantity of eggs and poultry from abroad. A farmer who interferes in any way whatever with the sport of fox hunting is practically ostracised, and neither he nor any of his family stand the chance of getting a farm if there is one to let; and the same applies to applicants for small holdings."

"The loss to farmers caused by fox hunting through having their gates left open, with consequent straying of cattle, and the breaking down of their fences, is very discouraging, to say nothing of the damage they do to breeding ewes, and now that labour is so scarce it makes the farmers' position much more difficult."

"After the war we shall have a taxation of something like \$500,000 a year, and the farmers will have to pay their share. Nothing would be so great a help to British agriculture as the abolition of fox hunting in the highly-farmed districts of England. It ought to be carried on on a smaller scale where there is more land, such as Salisbury Plain, the Yorkshire moors, and other places where they cannot interfere with the keeping of poultry and successful farming in other respects, and where the devotees of fox hunting would have to maintain their own foxes."

GOSPEL OF EDUCATION.

Lord Haldane on The Future of The Nation.

Lord Haldane, stating that he had come from Scotland to preach the gospel of education gave an address on the future of the nation recently at Huddersfield Town Hall. His lordship said he believed that with the acceptance of that gospel was bound up the question of the future of the nation. He was pleased to see that there was to be established at Huddersfield a technical college for instruction and research in the chemistry of coal tar products, so far as they bore on colour.

For 20 years he had been talking of the way in which we allowed that industry—vital to the textiles of this country—to slip from our grasp and be developed by Germany. We were not irretrievably behind other nations, and we possessed some of the highest talent in the world in chemistry. It was only a question of getting hold of the men and allowing their influence to be felt.

Technical colleges should be raised to the level of the University, and we could not have too many of such institutions, provided they were kept up to standard.

Educational authorities, Lord Haldane proceeded, were too small. Why should not the West Riding be made into an educational province, and London, Lancashire and other districts the same, and then get the local education authorities to come together as a great governing body, while a great body of well-paid teachers should be raised.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

HOTEL CECIL.

Home of the Air Board.

Commandeered by the Government, the Hotel Cecil, the scene of many famous banquets and distinguished gatherings, closed its doors to the public at noon on January 9. Henceforth it will be the home of the Air Board, at least for the duration of the war. Mr. Hornsby, the general manager of the hotel, in an interview, stated that the first intimation of the Government intention to take over the premises was received on Saturday. Some 700 visitors were then staying in the hotel. "Our clients were our first consideration," said the manager. "We immediately commenced to compile a list of available accommodation in London. That information was posted in the bureau and was taken advantage of by our visitors. Many of them went to private hotels, and some were obliged to go into the country for residence. A large proportion of the hotel guests were officers, upon whom the change will prove a great hardship. We granted them special terms. In fact, the Government had appealed to us to consider the question of setting apart a portion of the premises for the reception of officers."

The restriction of hotel accommodation Mr. Hornsby regarded as a serious matter, in view of the business representatives who will come to London when the war is over. Far less expense and inconvenience, he said, would have been entailed if the Government had taken over the clubs in Pall-mall. "But the Government is paramount," he added. "We have got to win the war, and we must comply with the demands of those in authority." As to the employees, who number nearly 700, including those engaged at the stalls and kiosks, he said the typists and clerks would be taken over by the Air Board. The remainder were thrown out of employment, and he was not aware that arrangements had been made for their compensation. Some of them had been at the hotel since its opening, twenty-one years ago. The Constitutional Club, which had been installed at the Prince's entrance, would still remain in occupation. It is not expected that the furniture will be removed before the end of the week. For this purpose some hundreds of pastechnicians will be required. The process of dismantling commenced yesterday. On a notice-board at the Strand entrance there were displayed letters offering furnished flats and houses in and near London. A list of hotels was posted up, but the majority of these seemed to have little accommodation available.

The Government has now taken over the following additional hotels:—

Hotel Metropole and Hotel Victoria (Ministry of Munitions).
St. Ermin's Hotel (National Service).

De Keyser's Hotel (Air Service).
Salisbury Hotel (War Savings Committee).

Great Central Hotel (Hospital for Officers).
The Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, and the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, have also been acquired by the Government.

DOCK PROFITS.

Dividend of \$2.50 and Bonus of \$6.

Subject to audit, at the forthcoming annual general meeting, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend:—

A final dividend of \$2.50, with a bonus of \$6.00, per share, to be paid to shareholders; \$228,424.23 to be written off plant and buildings; \$300,000.00 to be added to reserve fund; \$50,000.00 to be paid as a bonus to the European staff, and carry forward about \$500,000.00.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE

but at the cost of only 60 cents is yours if you try Pinkettes for your Constipation, Bilious attacks, "Liverishness," Sick Headaches.

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative, aid digestion, clear the complexion, sweeten the breath. Of dealers, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 So. Church Road, Shanghai.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

A STUBBORN FOE

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistence and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Tottenham, Bristol writes:—"For 3 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two bottles of that wonderful remedy LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at 2s. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. & C. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

FOR RACE WEEK

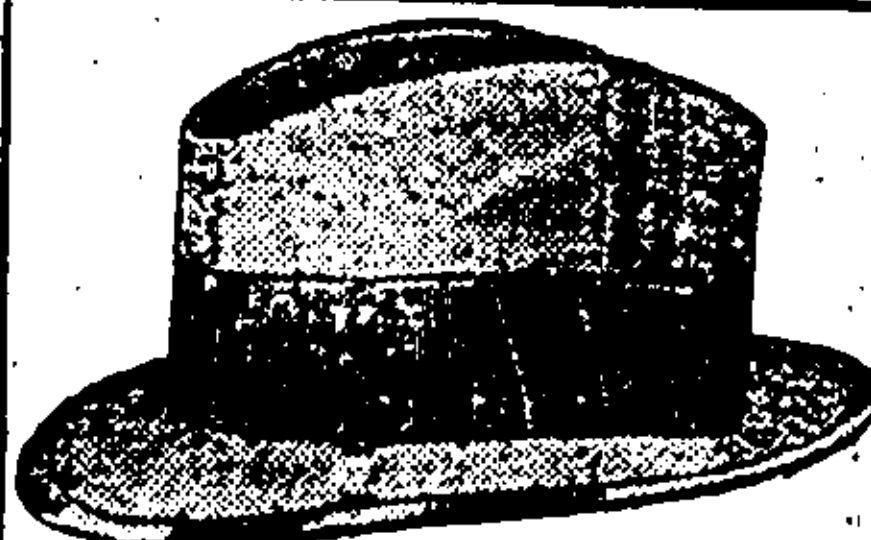
SPECIAL
DISPLAY
OF NEW GOODS
—AT—

MACKINTOSH'S

—THE—
DEPENDABLE
MEN'S STORE.

MACKINTOSH MEN'S WEAR DES VŒUX ROAD
& CO., LTD. SPECIALISTS NO. 18.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346



SMART HATS
FOR THE
RACES.
—NEGLIGES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS.

MADE BY GLYN & CO.

44, OLD BOND ST.,
LONDON, W.

SMART
NECKWEAR
IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE
DESIGNS
—SEE WINDOW.



NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS JUST RECEIVED.

- 583 { The Best Man at the Wedding. George Robey.
The Family Ghost. " " "
581 { What was there was Good. " " "
Where's the Butler? " " "
593 { Dinky. Cyril Maude.
A Telephone Reconciliation. " " "
594 { The Stage Door Keeper. Part 1. Bransby Williams.
Part 2. " " "
THE "ANDERSON" MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central
HONGKONG.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

Yok Building, Tel. 1174.
Hankow, 30th Dec., 1916. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.**
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.
s.s. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan Tons 2,000. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 7 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the returning Steamer from Macao at 7 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. SAINAM 588 tons, and s.s. NANNING 569 tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSION (First Floor) Opposite the State Hotel.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

S. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1800.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1118.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telephone address "COUPON." **THOS. COOK & SON,**
16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby
informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th
inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined on 27th inst. at
10 A.M. Claims against the
Steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.
10, Waiwai Road, Telephone 117.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED
& REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 45 and
47, Wing Lok Street, Old Street, west
of Prince's Street Telephone No. 611.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANOHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF VIENNA"

Captain J. W. PARRINGTON,
having arrived Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 20th
inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be
recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

SEWELL, TOMES & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
--------------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	26, Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S.	1, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tei yu M.	T. K. K.	6, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Tanaka M.	N. Y. K.	8, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintan	J. C. J. L.	18, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Feander	P. M. S.	26, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28, Mar.
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuok M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	24, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Arkan	J. C. J. L.	14, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6, June.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	22, Feb.
Shanghai	B. & S.	B. & S.	22, Feb.
Amoy and Shanghai	H. H. W.	B. & S.	22, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Manila	Loongrang	J. M. Co.	24, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	24, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	25, Feb.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Feb.
Jongay/Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tam-wei	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	25, Feb.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	27, Feb.
Haiphong	Leksang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Leian	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Kobe	Tilatjap	J. C. J. L.	1, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	6, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
JAVA-PACIFIC L.I.N.

THE Steamship

"TIJIKEMBAH,"

having arrived from SAN FRAN-
CISCO, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after noon, the 24th
February, 1917, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 26th
February, 1917, or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 24th February,
1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's
surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 21st February, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown. Storage charges will
be assessed on all cargo remain-
ing undelivered on the 25th
February, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claim will be recognized
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 27th February at
10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if
filed after the 12th March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived Consignees of Car-
go by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by February
23th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas on February 24th, at
0 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th
February, 1917, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February 1917.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London &
its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the ports to which they
sail, and indicating the approximate
sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants
etc., in the principal provincial towns &
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of
Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for 5s, or larger adver-
tisements from 10s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Goods Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLANK	BREADTH DEWATTS	DEPTH FROM KEEL AT DEWATTS	DEPTH FROM KEEL AT DEWATTS	DEPTH FROM KEEL AT DEWATTS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	{ 20' top 10' bottom }	10'	10'	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'		10'	10'	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'		10'	10'	
Wharves	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 1	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 2	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 3	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 4	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 5	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 6	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 7	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 8	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 9	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 10	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 11	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 12	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 13	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 14	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 15	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 16	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 17	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 18	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 19	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 20	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 21	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 22	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 23	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 24	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 25	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 26	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 27	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 28	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 29	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 30	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 31	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 32	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 33	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 34	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 35	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 36	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 37	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 38	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 39	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 40	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 41	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 42	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 43	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 44	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 45	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 46	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 47	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 48	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 49	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 50	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 51	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 52	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 53	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 54	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 55	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 56	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 57	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 58	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 59	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 60	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 61	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 62	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 63	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 64	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 65	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 66	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 67	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 68	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 69	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 70	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 71	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 72	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 73	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 74	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 75	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 76	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 77	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 78	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 79	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 80	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 81	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 82	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 83	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 84	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 85	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 86	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 87	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 88	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 89	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 90	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 91	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 92	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 93	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 94	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 95	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 96	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 97	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 98	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 99	100'		10'	10'	
Wharf No. 100	100'		10'	10'	

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Great War Loan.

For the City there has been only one topic in the past week, namely, the British War Loan that is to be officially issued on Friday, says *Truth* of January 10. We have grown so used to big things in this war that it needs something more than a mere statement that the new loan will be, in the matter of size, something new in history to strike the imagination. I will avoid adjectives and give one or two figures. The loan is being issued primarily, of course, like most other loans, to raise fresh money, and the amount of fresh money that is raised will be the measure of success. But the greater portion of the new stock to be created will be for conversion purposes. There are outstanding in round figures £900,000,000 of 4 per cent. War Stock, £335,000,000 of 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, £160,000,000 of 8 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, all of which carry the option to be converted into the new stock, and, in addition, £1,100,000,000 of Treasury Bills, the holders of which will be given the opportunity of funding, in other words, of handing over their bills in exchange for the new long-dated stock. It may be taken for granted that the whole of the 4 per cent. War Loan and the bulk of the 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds will be converted, whilst one-third to one-half of the Treasury Bills may also be funded. Considered, then, merely as a conversion loan, the operation will mark a momentous step in British finance. Exactly what the terms of issue will be we shall learn only when the prospectus comes out. It has been no easy thing for the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his financial advisers to decide what those terms should be. They have had to try and balance two powerful opposing forces. On the one hand they have had to make sure, in advance that the loan would present attractions sufficient, not merely to win the support of the man who puts patriotism before pocket, but of the man who, even when appealed to by the thunderous voice of the enemy's guns, challenges our existence as a nation, is content to put pocket before patriotism. On the other hand, they have had to keep steadily before them the necessity—greater with this loan than any other because of its long term and record size—of conceding too much. Not merely on the ground of the expense to the nation—no small consideration—but because of the effect that would be produced upon investment stocks generally which have been waiting for the new loan to determine the new yield standard. The issue of 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, now, of course, withdrawn, has not made the task easier, because, while these bonds were only a stop-gap expedient, having a life of three years; they were apt to set up in some minds false ideas of the standard of British credit. Evidently judging as much by the course of markets as by the rumoured terms of the loan, the Government has solved the problem wisely. The understanding is that the new loan will be, of 5 per cent. denomination, and be issued on terms that, including the discount on the price of issue and other advantages to the subscriber, will provide a yield of 8 per cent. That rate will, of course, be subject to income-tax, but there is also the expectation of an alternative stock of 4 per cent. denomination which will give a little over 4 per cent., free of tax. Such terms in the case of a long-dated British Government Loan are sufficiently good to justify every British citizen who has cash available to subscribe on mere business considerations. I could write much about the patriotic standpoint, but for fear. It seems to me, somehow, that the man who will not help his country to-day to the full measure of his ability without being coaxed is not likely to be influenced much by press exhortations. I would merely repeat what I wrote at the outset, that the measure of success of the loan will be the amount of fresh money that is raised. The conversion of 4 per cent. War Loan and the funding of bonds and Treasury Bills subscriptions of £1,100,000,000 will, they will

not provide a cent towards the current cost of the war. The money represented by these conversions has been spent already, and more must be raised if we are to beat the enemy. Fortunately, there is solid ground for hoping that this loan will prove to be the loan of victory. It now rests with the public to give such a response to the loan that not only will it meet the needs of the war to an extent that will render a further big War Loan unnecessary, but will give a conclusive proof to both our enemies and our Allies of our determination to win.

Japanese Coal in Hawaii.

The supply of Japanese coal in the Hawaiian Islands during the six months ended December 31, was estimated at 65,340 tons and was carried by fourteen steamships. During the same period Australian coal arrived at Honolulu only to the extent of 6,919 tons and only one steamship was required to carry it. The percentage of Australian coal was only 10 per cent. of the whole imports during the period and the remaining percentage represented Japanese goods. The prices of coal at Honolulu have advanced steadily since the war began. Previously the average prices ranged between \$9 and \$50 per ton, but in March, when there was a record boom in the market in the islands, the average prices stood at \$19.50. Even at the close of last year they stood at \$15.75.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, Jan. 10.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is 4½ to 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5 per cent. The Silver market has been quiet, and bars are now quoted at 36½d. per oz. The rubber share market has shown a firm tendency, and fairly good buying orders have been in evidence. On the Stock Exchange Chinese and Japanese Bonds have exhibited firmness, the former being influenced by the satisfactory Customs collection for 1916, and the latter by the further cancellation of bonds of the 4½ per cent. loans. In China Tea there has been a fair business passing at firm prices. Cakes have met with good demand, and prices are firm to dealer. Sugar continues in good demand at firm prices. Peppers have been dull and lower. Rice maintains a firm tone. Manila Hemp remains firm, but slow. Plantation Rubber has been fairly steady, with a good business. Standard No. 1 Crepe is now quoted at 3s. 4½d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 3s. 0½d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 3½d. per lb. Straits Tin is \$181.50, to \$181.10s. for cash, and \$183 to \$183.50 for three months.

American Cotton.

The latest Liverpool quotations for Spot Cotton are January 5, 10.45d., January 6, 10.40d., futures 9.82d. for July and 9.29d. for October. The latest New York quotations received by Messrs. Tate, Sons and Co. are 15.14 cents May, 15.20 cents July, 14.75 cents October. "Political situation unfavourable, causing wild fluctuations in the market," telegraphs their New York agent. This is a cent higher than the previous quotation. What effect the entrance of America into the war-ring will have on the cotton market is a puzzling question that even the market operators themselves seem unable to forecast, and as a consequence the market can only be described as "unsettled." With America at war, even with the German interned merchant ships in service for the Allies, there probably would be no tonnage available for other than Government purposes and consequently there would be no greater movement of cotton than heretofore. The amount of cotton used in the manufacture of explosives is estimated at only 1,000,000 bales (mostly lint) and as explosive works are already running at full capacity the amount of cotton needed for this purpose will not be much increased in all probability. Some hold the opinion that cotton will fall as soon as America is at war, others hold the contrary view, hence the "wild fluctuations."

Fishing Flour Co.

As previously reported, the Manchuria Flour Mill at Tieling is to open a new branch at Tairan and also at Newchwang. At Tairan the company will station one of its officials at the Chinese Agency there. In order to procure the additional capital, ¥5 will be called on every subscribed share in March as passed at the recent general meeting. This will supply ¥100,000. Moreover, the management has applied to the authorities concerned for permission to found a branch mill at a certain place which will be kept secret until the desired permission is obtained, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. The new factory is to have a producing capacity of 400 tons of wheat per day, the same as the main plant at Tieling. For working funds there is still ¥300,000 of the subscribed capital available for call, which amount will quite suffice for the purpose.

Cotton Gambles.

Says *Truth* of January 10:—One or two further complaints have reached me from persons unable to obtain the profits due to them from Mandeville, Limited, in connection with the gambles dignified with the name of "cotton options." The firm have pleaded that they cannot "keep up with ledger work as in normal times," but it is probable that a shortage of cash, not a shortage of clerks, is the real difficulty. It is a difficulty that is indeed bound to arise if luck happens to favour the public. As I have previously explained, these precious "options" are merely bets on the market quotations recorded in the newspapers, and the business may go on more or less smoothly so long as the losses of the backers collectively are largely in excess of any individual winnings from the firm, who stand in the position of bookmakers. It is therefore doubly "a mug's game" for the public, for there are first, long odds against their winning at all, and secondly, long odds against their getting their money if they do win. Sometimes I am asked whether I can recommend a good firm in the cotton market for this sort of business. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that it is a sort of business which is entirely outside the province of the market. Genuine cotton firms do not speculate in "futures" with any Tom, Dick, or Harry who is prepared to send along a few shillings or a few pounds, and the transactions into which these innocents are lured by the bucket shop fraternity have no more actual relationship with the market in cotton than with the market in calomel.

Rubber.

London January 10.—The market in Rubber shares has been quieter than is usual at this time of the year, the attention of investors, no doubt, being fully occupied with the coming War Loan. For a week or two we must expect an inactive market, but there is no reason why the issue of a 5 or 6 per cent. Government loan should react unfavourably on rubber shares; in fact, the view is pretty generally held that the demand for high-yield investments should increase now that the issue of 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds has ceased. Within a few weeks the rubber dividend season will begin, and it is already clear that the big producing companies will make bumper distributions for 1916. On all sides, too, it is conceded that 1917 promises to be a very good year for rubber. The best of news comes from America, where the manufacturers of tyres and motor-cars are increasing their factory accommodation on an unprecedented scale. Instead of regarding the prosperity of 1916 as exceptional, manufacturers are providing this year for another record output of cars; indeed, America is turning out new cars literally by the million. The effect on the demand for rubber tyres is, of course, cumulative, for, with every addition to the number of cars in use, the annual demand for tyres is permanently increased. In 1917 America will again be an enormous consumer of rubber, and if, as seems likely, peace is declared this year, Germany and Austria will want larger supplies of the commodity than possibly can be spared.

Japan's Gold Specie.

According to the latest investigations of the Tokyo Finance Department, on January 31, Japan's gold specie amounted to ¥713,000,000, ¥224,000,000 being held in Japan and ¥489,000,000 abroad. Compared with the previous returns issued on January 25 the portion held in Japan shows a decrease of ¥1,000,000, while an increase of ¥3,000,000 is shown in the portion held abroad, or an increase of ¥2,000,000 in the aggregate.

Yara in Manchuria.

When Germany proposed peace near the end of last year, cotton yarn at Osaka was pushed down from ¥190 to 170 odd. Little speculation was made on the market and the fluctuations were very slight, bringing about a dull business. Still the quotation was somewhat higher than in the antebellum times, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. The Chinese merchants in Manchuria apparently felt the risk of extensive buying and withholding from purchasing towards Chinese year end, continues the Tairan paper. The volume of business done fell short of half the amount of the previous year. Now that the season of Spring demand is drawing nearer, some revival is expected. As the Chinese dealers have shied at forward contract transactions, they find themselves short of stock. Most of them seem disposed to purchase just enough to meet the demands next Spring. As matters stand they cannot get over their misgivings about the future, and lack enthusiasm to enter into contracts. In Manchuria last year's bumper crops have evidently equipped the masses with a larger purchasing capacity, and already the first signs of a general reanimation are visible in the interior markets, and things promise to be livelier in the interior, although not so bustling as last Autumn.

Indo-China Trade.

The latest official report of the economic position of French Indo-China shows a quite satisfactory state of affairs, in spite of the war. The trade figures for 1915, while registering a decline on the previous year, are still in excess of 1913, and there has been considerable commercial activity during the past year. The mining industry of Tong-King, for example, has developed, notwithstanding the war. The Tong-King coal mines, which exported 260,000 tons in 1907 and 533,000 tons in 1914, produced 630,000 tons in 1915. The exports of the zinc mines have not ceased to increase, and they reached 33,335 tons in 1915. But what is more remarkable still is the fact that in spite of the lack of capital the shortage of labour in certain regions, and the difficulty of transport, the French colony has continued, generally speaking, to progress. Thus Cochinchina has developed the culture of the rubber tree in the midst of war. There is, however, a serious drawback which the war has prevented from being remedied, and that is the absence of the scientific organization of agriculture. It is known that on this point Indo-China is very much behind, compared with the neighbouring British and Dutch colonies. The scientific study of rice-growing, says *Le Temps*, is a pressing necessity, but, unfortunately, the official charged with this matter is now serving with the French Army, and much delay is likely to ensue. The culture of maize and coffee is not being dealt with until this year. These questions are all the more important, in view of the fact that the French colony now has to meet the friendly competition of Japan. Comparing the first two months of 1916 with the corresponding period of 1915, we see that the Japanese exports into Indo-China were more than quadrupled. Our French contemporary, therefore, urges that Indo-China trade circles should look to their laurels.—*L. and O. Express*.

For a good solid meal, a Case or Table Cloth with Wines & Liquor. See ALEXANDER.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	s. \$10
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$375
North Chinas	n. t. 150
Unions	n. \$900
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$255
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$155
H. K. Fires	n. \$367½
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. \$112
Steamboats	s. \$19
Indos (Def.)	n. \$126
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$11½
Shells	n. 106½
Ferries	b. \$33
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	n. \$118
Malabons	n. \$33
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36½
Langkats	s. t. 204½
Raubas	s. \$240
Tronohs	n. 28½
Urals	n. 28½
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves	s. \$89
Kowloon Docks	s. \$126
Shai Docks	n. t. 82
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$98
H. K. Hotels	s. \$107
Land Invest.	b. \$91
H'phreys Est.	b. \$6.80
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. t. 86
West Points	s. \$73
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. t. 145
Kung Yiks	s. t. 12½
Shai Cottons	b. t. 110
Yangtzepeeps	s. t. 54
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. \$74
China Light & P. b.	\$4.65
Providents	s. \$9.00
Dairy Farms	sa. \$84
Green Islands	n. \$11.40
H. K. Electrics	b. \$43
I. K. Ice Co.	n. \$140
Ropes	s. \$34½
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	n. \$7.30
Trams, Peak, old	sa. \$9.30
Trams, Peak, new	n. \$1
Laundries	n. \$1
U. Waterboats	b. \$154½
Watsons	b. \$62
Wm. Powells	n. \$6
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1917.

BENJAMIN A. POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/4¼
30 d/a	2/4 5/16
60 d/a	2/4 3/4
4 m/s	2/4 3/8
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	par
T/T Japan	109¾
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56
co & New York	56
T/T Java	135½
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	326½
Demand, Paris	327
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/5 1/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 3/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 5/16
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 5/16
30 d/a. San Francisco	57¼
30 d/a. New York	57¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	326¼
6 m/s. France	326¼
Demand, Germany	56¼
Demand, New York	56¼
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	112
Demand, Singapore	par
On Haiphong	24½ prem.
On Saigon	24½ prem.
On Bangkok	65½
Sovereign	84.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	35
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese—1000 cash	11½
Chinese—10	11½
Chinese—100	11½
Chinese—1000	11½

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 AM to 8.00 AM	Every 15 minutes
8.00 AM to 10.00 AM	" " " "
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	" " " "
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM	" " " "
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	" " " "
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	" " " "
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM	" " " "
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM	" " " "
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	" " " "
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	" " " "
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 AM	" " " "
7.00 AM to 8.00 AM	" " " "
8.00 AM to 9.00 AM	" " " "
9.00 AM to 10.00 AM	" " " "
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	" " " "
11.00 AM to 12.00 PM	" " " "
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	" " " "
1.00 PM to 2.00 PM	" " " "
2.00 PM to 3.00 PM	" " " "
3.00 PM to 4.00 PM	" " " "
4.00 PM to 5.00 PM	" " " "
5.00 PM to 6.00 PM	" " " "
6.00 PM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "
7.00 PM to 8.00 PM	" " " "
8.00 PM to 9.00 PM	" " " "
9.00 PM to 10.00 PM	" " " "
10.00 PM to 11.00 PM	" " " "
11.00 PM to 12.00 AM	" " " "
12.00 AM to 1.00 AM	" " " "
1.00 AM to 2.00 AM	" " " "
2.00 AM to 3.00 AM	" " " "
3.00 AM to 4.00 AM	" " " "
4.00 AM to 5.00 AM	" " " "
5.00 AM to 6.00 AM	" " " "
6.00 AM to 7.00 PM	" " " "

